

ABSTRACT**PROLACTIN ANTAGONISTS AND USES THEREOF**

Recombinant nucleotide sequences encoding mutated prolactin are described. Expression of the sequences result in mimics of a phosphorylated prolactin corresponding to a selected species. A particularly preferred mimic is mutated at serine 179 (corresponding to human PRL) where serine is substituted by an aspartate residue. This aspartate mutant is a very effective antagonist and shows no ability to stimulate Nb2 to cell proliferation.

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